

5X1A

CD NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

DO NOT CIRCULATE

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE OF INFO.

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U.S.C. 31 AND 32, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

*SOURCE
25X1X

Kwangtung

1. On 9 August 1951 the Kwangtung Military District Command submitted the following plan for an increase in the strength of armed civilians in Kwangtung to the Central and South China Military and Administrative Committee for its approval:
 - a. Each large hsien city will form one regiment of 1,500 to 2,000 armed civilians. Each town will form one battalion and each village one company.
 - b. Every two small hsien cities will form one regiment of armed civilians.
 - c. In addition, each hsien city must form two or three reserve battalions of armed civilians.
 - d. The local magistrate will be the regimental commander, and the director of the local public security bureau will be deputy commander. Battalion commanders will be chosen by the Kwangtung Military District Command. Village chiefs will be company commanders.
 - e. According to this plan, there will be 72 regiments and 220 reserve battalions of armed civilians. All will be responsible for maintaining local law and order instead of regular Chinese Communist Army troops.

West Hunan

2. Between October 1950 and September 1951 each of the 21 hsien cities of West Hunan formed an armed civilian battalion, under direct control of the hsien government, and a public security battalion, under the hsien public security bureau.
3. These battalions comprise four infantry companies and two machine gun companies, and their cadres are appointed from the regular army. Each company comprises three infantry platoons and one platoon with two 60 mm guns. The weapons of the armed civilian battalions are usually American-made 30 mm rifles, and those of the public security battalions Japanese 38 mm rifles.

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL -- U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

[illegible]

Document No.

No Change in Class.

☐ Declassified

Class. Changed To: TS S C

DP82-00457R009400410010-6

Date: 060928

By:

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

25X1A

-2-

4. In addition, in each hsiang there is a hsiang armed civilian company, and a village armed civilian platoon in each village. Usually these small units are under the command of the Farmers' Associations, whose armed executive personnel are section leaders. The village armed civilians are very poorly equipped with old rifles collected from obsolete civilian stocks.
5. Each hsien city has from 1,500 to 2,000 armed civilians, mainly poor farmers, rascals and vagabonds who would be completely unreliable in any emergency.

Anhui

6. The Chinese Communist division of Anhui before January 1949 into north and south persists, so that there is no provincial government but instead two separate administrations controlling between them over 70 hsien. The auxiliary forces, however, are of about the same strength and organization everywhere in Anhui, comprising armed civilians (militia) and armed police (public security troops).
7. Each hsien city has one armed civilian battalion of three companies. In one hsien this battalion has a strength of 120; if the other hsien battalions are equal, the total strength would be 8,400.
8. From 12 to 20 men per village are enrolled as armed civilians but are not normally mobilized. Since the province has 11,200 villages, the enrollment of armed civilians theoretically would be 180,000.
9. The two administrative capitals of Wuhu and Hefei have each about 600 public security troops. Some hsien cities seem to have a unit of about 90, which would make a total of 6,300 for all the hsien cities of the province. Below this level, the public security personnel, although armed, carry out normal police duties, and so should not be considered as auxiliary troops.
10. Auxiliary troops have the duties of maintaining law and order, enforcing tax collection and guarding and "cheer-leading" at political meetings. In all of these duties the armed civilians assist public security troops.
11. The armed civilians also take a leading part, as "volunteers," in any project requiring labor gangs, such as road-building and dike-mending. They also have chief responsibility for working, free of charge, fields belonging to dead soldiers. In anti-guerrilla operations in the past, they have served chiefly as "beaters" and stretcher-bearers.

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY